

successful gamester pushes his good fortune till it is overtaken by a reverse. The losing gamester, in hopes of retrieving past misfortunes, goes on from bad to worse, till, grown desperate, he pushes at everything and loses his all. In a word, few gain by this abominable practice, while thousands are injured."

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An article on page 11 emphasizes afresh the seriousness of the labor problem in North Carolina. Intensive farming is the only way out. The manure and fertilizer that has heretofore been put in two acres may be concentrated on one, and, with steadily increasing fertility, the one good acre may before many years give the yield of two poorer ones, with only half the hand labor of the old extensive system. But stock must be kept if soil fertility is to be maintained.

No North Carolina paper, so far as we have seen, has referred to the fact that the great artist, James McNeill Whistler,—"the greatest of modern painters," according to the New York Tribune, and certainly one of the greatest of the last century—had North Carolina blood in his veins. Whistler died in London, July 17, and the obituaries bring out the fact that his mother was a Wilmington woman. His portrait of her is one of his best known works:—"it is," as the Boston Transcript says, "one of the most unquestioned and unquestionable masterpieces of the last half of the nineteenth century." This picture is one of the treasures of the great Luxembourg gallery in Paris, and we have good reason to be proud of the fact that it is the portrait of a North Carolina woman painted by the son of a North Carolina woman.

We noted last week the completion of the new "Life of Nathaniel Mancon," by Dr. Wm. E. Dodd, a native of this State, but now professor of history and economics in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. A private note from Dr. Dodd brings the gratifying information that subscriptions are being received rapidly enough to insure the publication of the work. He adds: "I believe North Carolinians are really becoming readers, and I think a good publisher may now count on the State to a considerable extent." This is indeed encouraging.

A Threatening Evil: Corruption in the Senate.

It is the popular habit to attack the Senate of the United States with general condemnation. This is misleading. An honest man, who knows the Senate intimately in all its workings, the other day said of it that any such sweeping attack had the inexactness of caricature, the fact being that the Senate contains a group of well-equipped and disinterested public men who have become "experts" in governmental questions, and who get through in the course of the year "an immense amount of useful public business."

There is much truth in this. But the other thing is true also, that State after State, and some of our oldest States, are represented by men whom it is a loss of reputation to associate with intimately; who got their seats by "corrupt practices" of one kind or another; and whose presence in the Senate is an advertisement of the low tone of the State "machines" and legislatures, through whose corrupt management, or virtual purchase, they obtained their "honorable" seats. And a low-toned Senator or Representative means, as a rule, a low class of Federal appointments in the States or districts thus represented; for it is a part of the miserable situation that every means is taken to deceive the appointing powers as to the real character of those recommended by corruptionists to office—From "Shocks to National Pride" in Century Magazine.

Another Study in Census Statistics: North Carolina Manufacturing.

This is the third and final installment of my studies in North Carolina census statistics. Two weeks ago I called attention to the remarkable fact that in rank among the States in population, manufacturing and agriculture, North Carolina went forward more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than any other old State, North or South. Last Sunday a general review of the North Carolina statistics in the recently issued "Abstract of the Twelfth Census" was given. This paper will deal with the manufacturing interests of the State.

During the forty years from 11850 to 1890, manufacturing was practically at a stand-still in North Carolina. We actually had fewer establishments in 1890 than in 1860; there were 3,689 when Lincoln was elected and there were only 3,667 when Benjamin Harrison went into the White House. In 1850 there were 12,000 men over sixteen years of age engaged in our manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in 1890 there were only 22,000. The number of establishments decreased more rapidly from 1880 to 1890 than in the war decade of 1860-1870.

But in 1890-1900, the tide turned. In these ten years the number of establishments increased from 3,667 to 7,226—practically doubled; and the capital went from \$32,000,000 to \$76,000,000—more than doubled. The number of wage-earners increased from 33,625 to 70,570, and their total wages from \$6,552,121 to \$13,868,430. In 1890 the value of products was \$40,000,000; in 1900, \$94,000,000.

It is practically accurate to say that in 1890 only two persons in each 100 in North Carolina were wage-earners engaged in manufactures; in 1900, four in each 100 were so employed. In the decade the number of men employed increased 96 per cent, the number of women 151 per cent, children 119 per cent. With our new laws against child labor, we may expect the relative gains during the present decade to be somewhat different.

Cotton factories employ nearly half the State's wage-earners and produce about one-third of the total value of our manufactured products. The number of establishments increased in 1890-1900 from 91 to 177, while the value of output nearly trebled, rising from \$9,563,443 to \$28,372,798. Says the bulletin: "The growth of the manufacture of cotton goods has been steady since crease and of greatest percentage of increase in crease and of greatest percentage on increase in the value of products was during the decade ending with 1900. In 1890 the State was tenth in rank in this manufacture in the United States; it is now third, Massachusetts being first and South Carolina second. In 1890, among Southern States, it ranked third; it is now second, South Carolina preceding it, and Georgia taking third place. Although second in value of products, it is first in number of establishments, in average number of employees, and in total wages paid. The amount of cotton consumed yearly by the spindles now running is nearly equivalent to the annual cotton crop of the State, which, in 1899, was 473,155 commercial bales."

In North Carolina manufactures, the timber and lumbering business ranks next to cotton milling, both in capital invested (\$13,000,000) and in value of products (\$14,862,00). The number of establishments more than doubled during the last decade, and the number of employees increased from 6,466 to 11,751.

Of the ten leading industries, only tobacco manufacturing reported a smaller number of establishments than in 1890 (80 in 1900 compared with 90 ten years before), but the value of the product of the 80 factories in 1900 was \$13,620,816, compared with \$4,783,484 for the 90 in 1890. As the capital barely doubled and the number of employees increased less than 10 per cent, it will

be seen that our friends of the tobacco trust must have made a little "clear money."

The value of flouring and grist mill products increased 68 per cent, and the number of establishments from 1,039 to 1,773. With an output of \$8,000,000 worth, and capital of \$3,000,000 this industry ranks fourth.

The manufacture of furniture, planing mill products, and of cotton seed oil and cake, each went forward by leaps and bounds from 1890 to 1900. The number of planing mill establishments increased from 42 to 101, and their output increased in value 216 per cent. The 21 cotton seed oil mills, with 564 hands, sent out \$2,676,871 worth of goods, against \$529,746 for the eleven miles and 318 hands in 1890. This is also a profitable business. In 1900 we had 44 furniture factories against six in 1890, and the 1,759 employees made \$1,500,000 worth of products; the 152 hands in 1890 made only \$150,000 worth. The leather establishments made a remarkably fine showing. Increasing only twenty in number and from 107 to 336 in number of wage-earners, their output grew in value from \$190,887 to \$1,502,378. Of the fertilizer industry the bulletin says:

"There were eighteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1900, with 427 wage-earners, and products valued at \$1,497,625. In 1890 there were twelve establishments, 343 wage-earners, and products valued at \$994,135. The increase in the value of products during the decade was \$503,490, or 50.6 per cent. Nearly all the phosphate rock used as a basis for fertilizer manufacture is brought into the State from Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida. Some years ago much of this rock was mined in North Carolina, and large deposits still exist in this State, but imbedded in them are small white pebbles which, crushed with the phosphate rock, lower the grade of the fertilizer. No plan for separating them has yet been devised."—Clarence H. Poe (Editor of The Progressive Farmer) in Charlotte Observer.

Take a Vacation.

We trust our readers will not neglect to have a vacation. This generation is working too continuously. We do not say is working too hard. Hard work is the most wholesome influence in human life. But continuous work will cause us to forget that for good work we need to have good tools. A clear brain, a steady nerve, a calm temper, are the tools of intellectual success. To neglect the physical man till these are impossible is so foolish that it is almost criminal.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Consideration for the Beast.

One man hitches his horse or mule and goes on about his business for hours, not caring whether the animal is in the broiling hot sun or in the shade. Another man chooses a good shady spot for a hitching place and as the shadows change goes back to see if his animal is still in the shade. There is a whole lot of difference in the make up of those two men. "A merciful man regardeth the life of his beast."—Monroe Enquirer.

The preacher who denounces, as he should, the sin of worldliness, manifested in dancing, theatre going, and gambling, certainly vitiates the effect by saying nothing concerning the disregard of financial obligations, social impurity and economic tyranny, all of which are worse, if sin can be graded, than dancing and theatre going. We have known men to talk in sepulchral horrified tones of the Christmas giddinesses of gay young things and at the same time dodge a grocery store where an unpaid unrecognized bill stares them in the face. There are pious women who frown at the young people talking in church, and at the same time talk a neighbor's good name into blisters. Here is a call for the pulpit to exercise some of its wise specializing functions.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.